

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

GROWTH HORMONE DECLINE

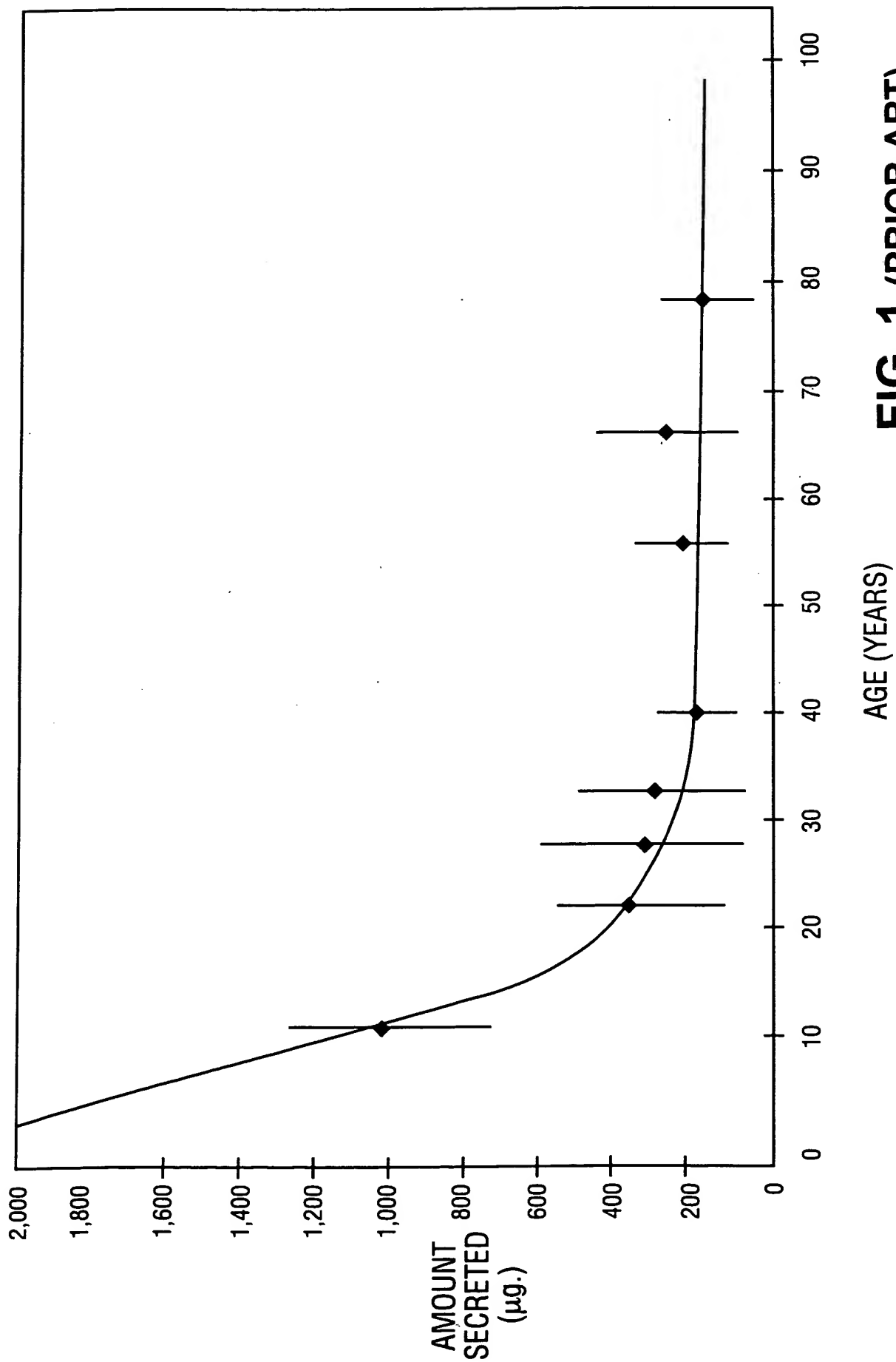


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

The graph illustrates the relationship between testosterone levels and age in males. The vertical axis represents the testosterone level, and the horizontal axis represents age, starting from birth (0) and ending at death. The curve shows that testosterone levels are low at birth, rise to a peak during adolescence or early adulthood, and then gradually decline as age increases, eventually approaching zero near the end of life.

FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

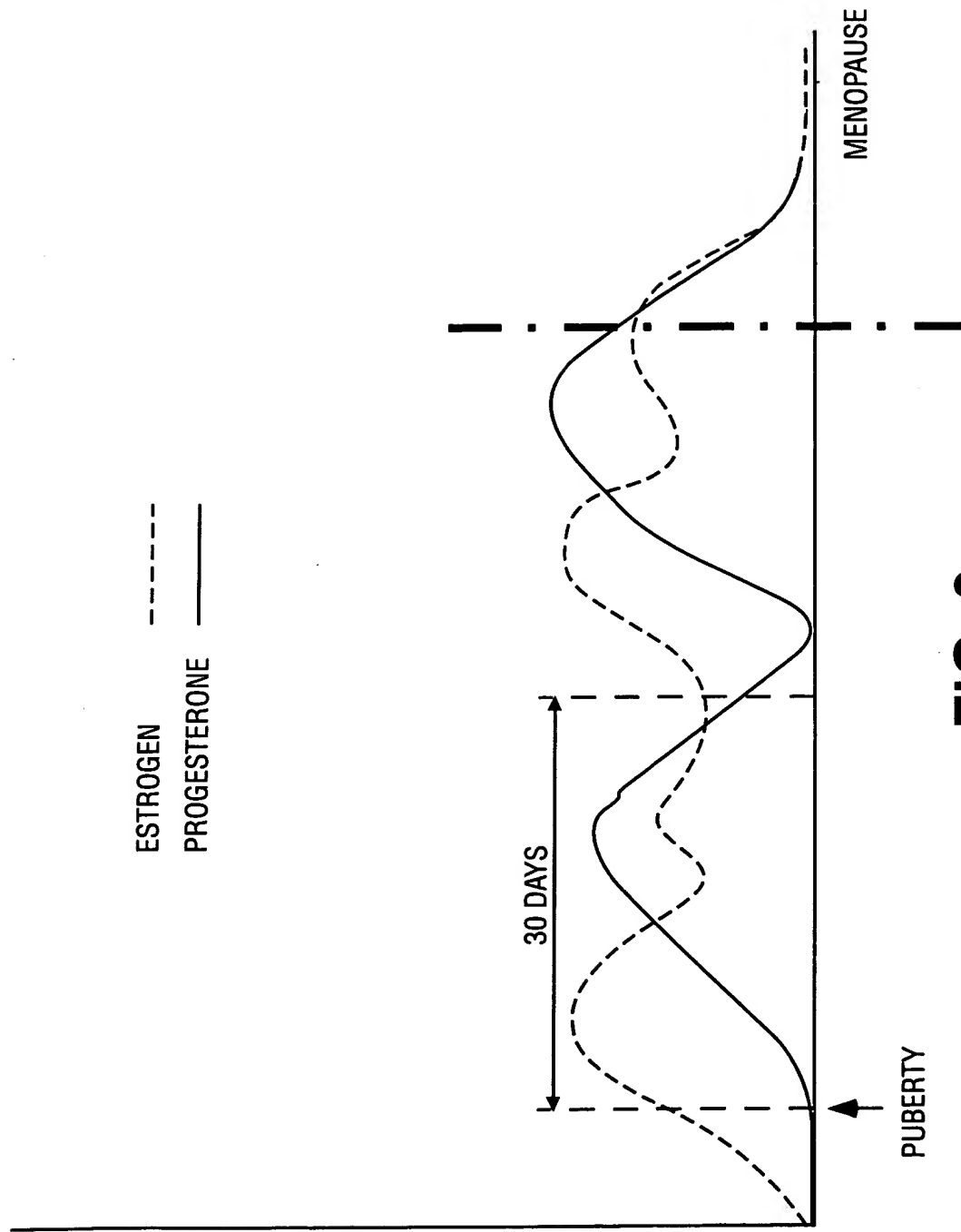
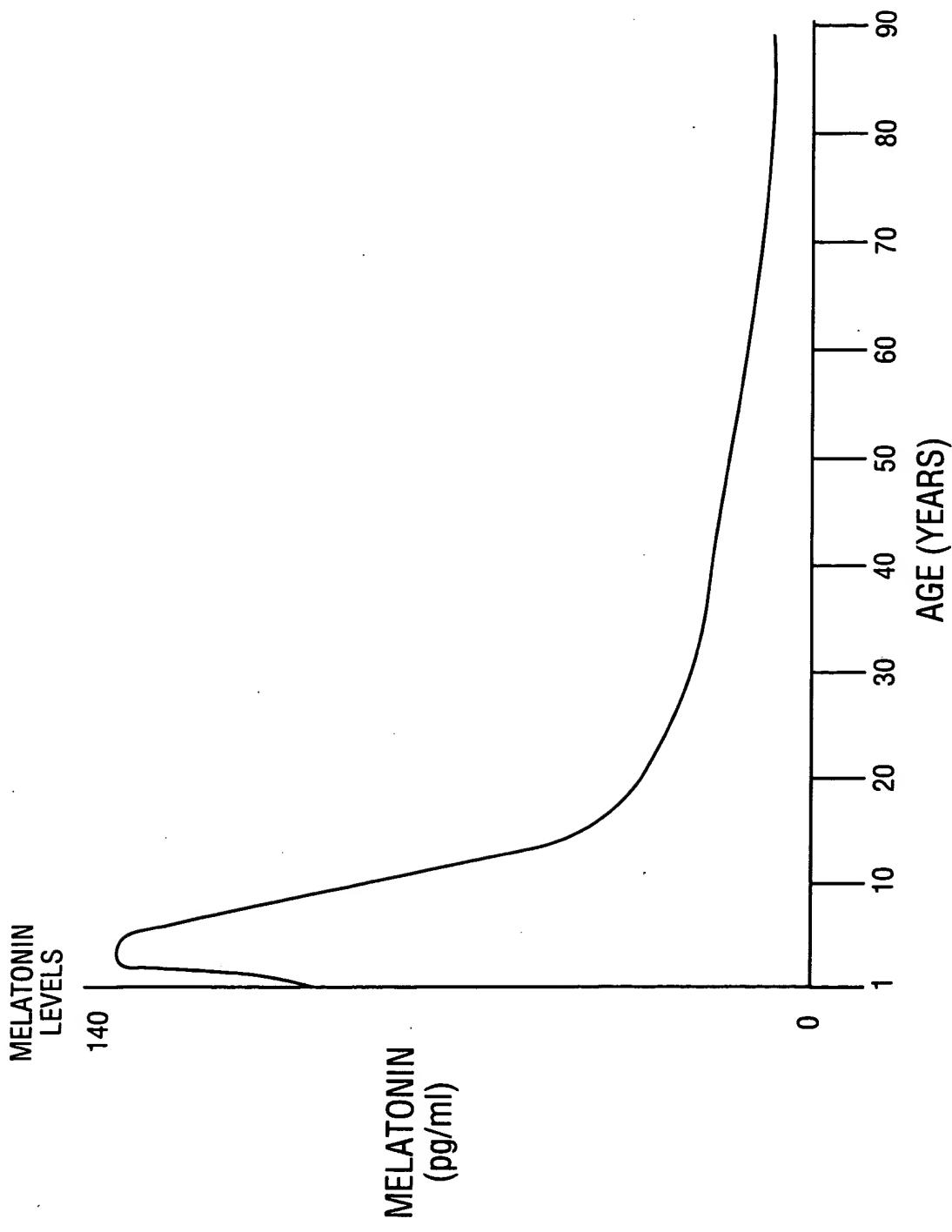


FIG. 3
(PRIOR ART)



NIGHTTIME MELATONIN PRODUCED THROUGHOUT LIFE

FIG. 4
(PRIOR ART)

FIG. 5 is a graph showing DHEA level versus age for males and females. The graph shows that DHEA level increases with age for both sexes, but the rate of increase is higher for males than for females. The graph also shows that DHEA level is higher for males than for females at any given age.

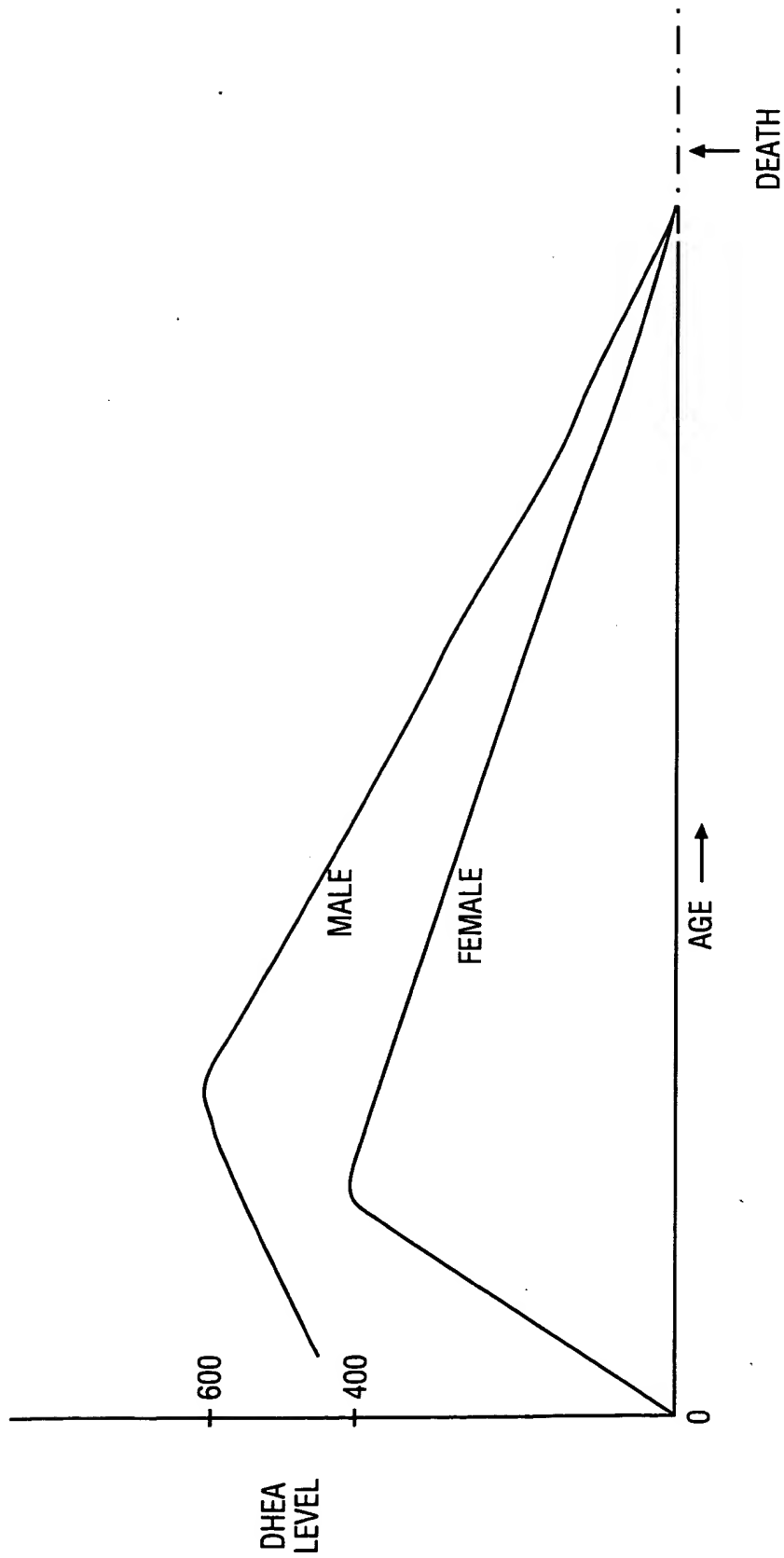


FIG. 5
(PRIOR ART)

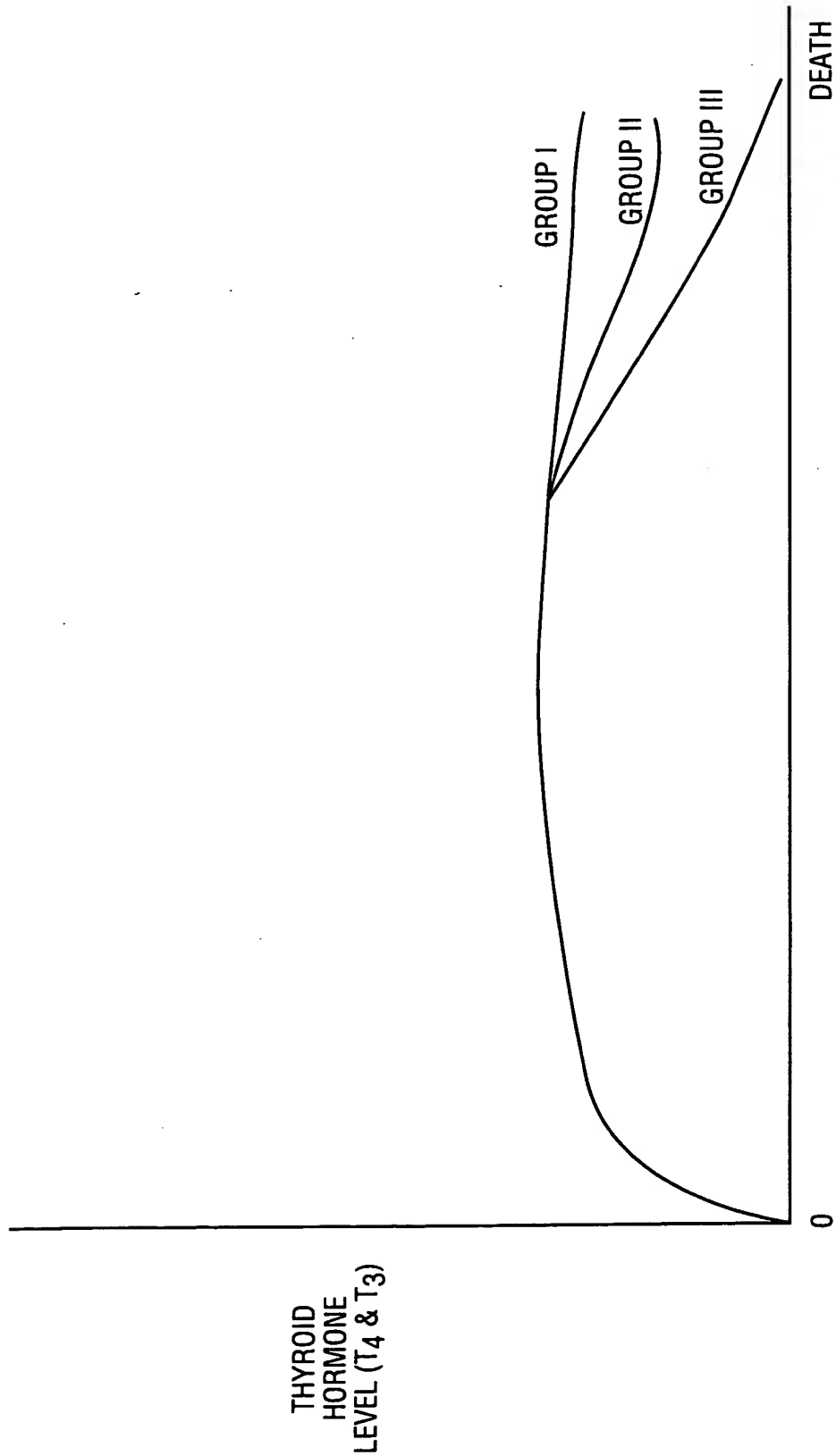


FIG. 6
(PRIOR ART)

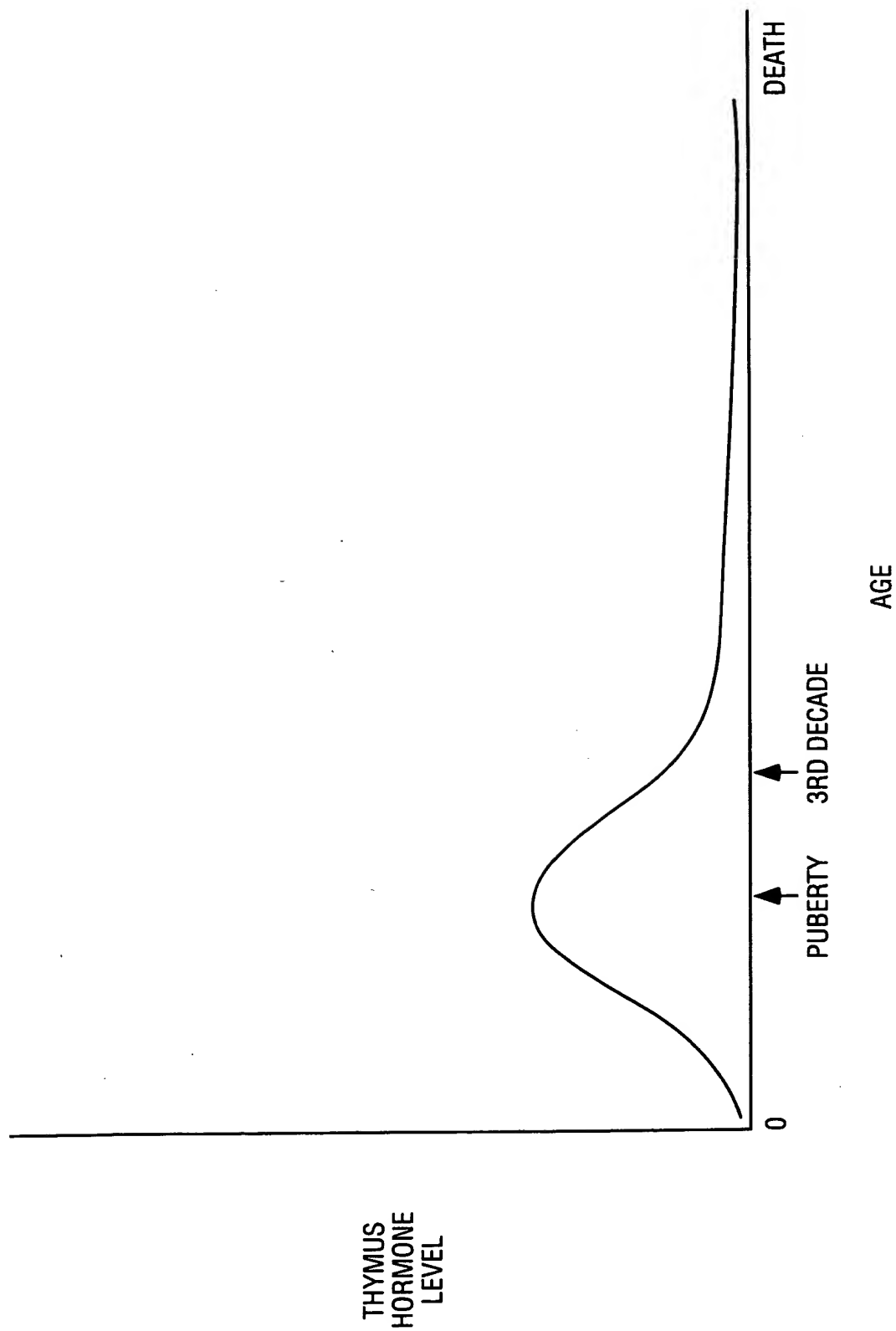


FIG. 7
(PRIOR ART)

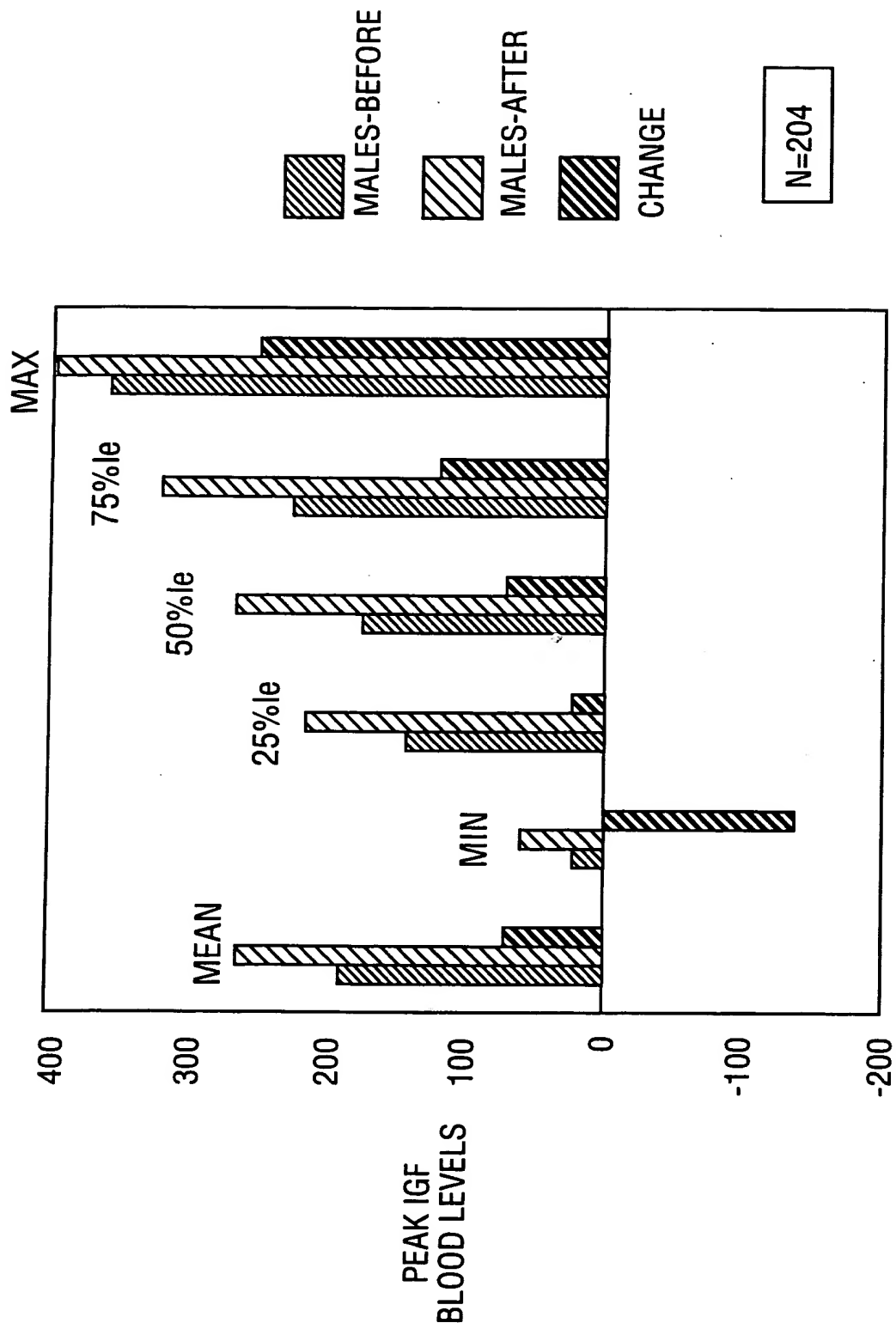


FIG. 8

1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0

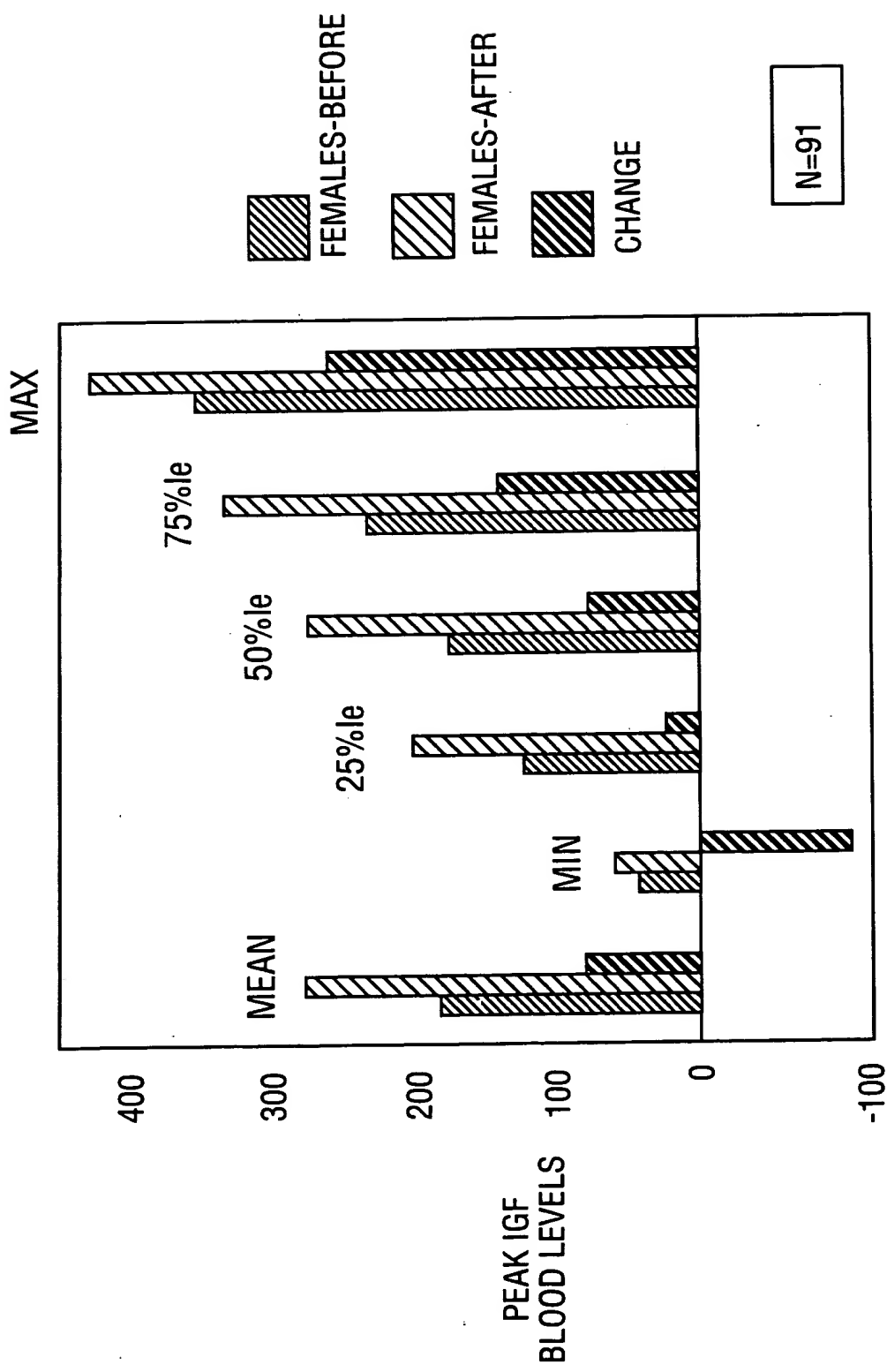


FIG. 9